

## OSHEEL OUT FOR THE LORDS

THE LIBERAL CLUB UNABLE TO STOP HIM ALSO.

Club wanted to discuss the English Budget, but how about Ireland? O'Sheel kept asking—asked the Rocky Road in speaking—asked many questions.

Young Shamas O'Sheel, leaped to the defense of the lords of England last night at the Liberal Club in East Twenty-sixth street. The lords were getting it good and coming, and were in a bad way until the O'Sheel arose and girded at Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London. The single taxer—and wanted to know how Ireland was to benefit if the lords came out on top in the present row in England.

Certainly nobody had breathed a good word for the belted ones before the O'Sheel lined up with the Tories. All around the hall were posters representing ducks with red and bulbous noses, dejected ears, burly barons, kicking the poor laboring man otherwise than in front, and marquis who closely resembled the portraits of second story men. In the discussion which followed Mr. Fels' speech on the inside points of the budget, it was very apparent that nearly everybody present felt that an earl was the lowest of God's creatures. As for a Duke? Oh, the wretch!

But Shamas, far back in the room behind Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Lincoln Stephens, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Charlotte Teller, a niece of Senator Teller; Darwin J. Meesole, Richard George, a son of Henry George, and a lot of other Socialists, Single Taxers, Home Rulers and Radicals, bobbed up and began to make speeches about Ireland. It vexed Link Stephens, and several times he tried to ease Shamas out of the conversation and give Single Taxers a chance. Nothing doing.

Shamas stood firmly as a rock and continued to make speeches. He wanted to know why the Liberals had deserted Ireland. He inquired if Ireland wouldn't be worse off under the new budget, if approved, than at present. Wouldn't the increased revenue be spent for Dreadnoughts and marines and redcoats, just the same or more? Vainly did Mr. Stephens glare at Shamas and vainly did he try to confine him to simple questions. The O'Sheel stuck it out until the meeting broke up, with at least two-thirds of its questions to Mr. Fels unanswered.

The Liberal Club has just set itself down at 19 East Twenty-sixth street, and last night's conversation was a sort of eye-opener for a series of jolly little parties to be held this winter. An immense number of questions just have to be settled before the big thaw. Some of the folk who are very prominent in the club and are great soldiers are: Stephen Franklin H. Giddings, Charles Edward Russell, James Graham Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Bolton Hall, Morris Hill, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Charlotte Teller, Sam Merwin and Hamilton Holt. The socialists are away in the majority, and votes for women gets a play any evening they turn the wheel.

Joseph Fels, who made a great deal of money by a process which extracts more gold from soap than some other processes. The guests of the evening were: Mr. Fels, who has been taking a pretty active part in the fight between the lords and the Liberals over in England, because he is a red-hot follower of Henry George and thinks the cause of the lords is about the nearest thing yet to Mr. George's doctrines. He appeared to tell the club that he had been over there and to answer questions.

He said, to begin with, that the nobles of England got their lands by fraud and devious ways of dealing. Some fellow dressed up as a knight and took the charge, paid an honest cent on the head and grab everything the commoner owned. In modern times they aren't much better. Fels believed in the cause of the lords and held out on the English people, who appear to be starving to death.

Why, said he, there are 600,000 people starving to death to-night in London. There is right about 100,000 more than there was a year ago. Twelve thousand people own two-thirds of the land of the country, and farm laborers are paid only 15 shillings a week. It is no wonder, then, that the lords are trying to pass the budget with its clauses referring to taxation, and then the problem of unemployment, the problem that is the curse of England, will be solved.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

Mr. Fels said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel. He said that the cause of the lords is the curse of England, and that David Lloyd-George, leader of the Liberals in that party's fight against the stand taken by the House of Lords, is a scoundrel.

## LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"Will you please prod that animal so that he will get up and let me see how he does it? I have been waiting for half an hour for him," said a woman artist to the keeper as she stood in front of the stall of a water buck.

She was doing some sketching for a painting in which the animal was to be shown in its native land when startled from its bed by an enemy. The keeper obliged and the buck was up on its feet in a jiffy.

"He got up on front and hind feet at the same time. Does he always do it that way?" asked the artist.

"Wild animals do, as nature taught them to move quickly to escape danger. With domestic animals it's different. A horse that is lying down always gets up on his forward feet first, but a cow gets up on her knees and then up on her hind feet and the third movement brings her up on her front feet," explained the keeper.

"I like to be particular in those things. For I remember how a well known landscape painter got into trouble because he painted a lion with its mouth open on their front feet. A Turkish woman, said the artist as she went on working.

"The politest man I ever saw was an Englishman with an American drug clerk for a close neighbor. The Englishman was drinking hot chocolate in a drug store where I went to telephone. It was an open telephone near the soda fountain. The conversation was of a confidential nature. In reply to some question from the other end of the wire I said: 'Oh, I can't tell you over the phone.'"

"Just by chance I happened to look straight at that Englishman when I said it. Goodness knows, I didn't mean anything by it, but he gave it a personal significance. He blushed, set down his cup of chocolate and said: 'Excuse me, I will retire.'"

"I murmured, 'Please don't,' but he had already disappeared. The next day the store. The drug clerk sneaked into the store and I was left alone to talk. I just had to talk then. The information I had held back was not very important; unwillingness to give it was the real cause of my refusal, but after all that sacrifice of time and hot chocolate in my behalf I would have told whatever secret I had in mind if it had been ten times as bad."

"Down on West street the other day," said the carman, "I saw the driver of a brewery wagon holding up two nobes full of oats before a fellow who was selling whips on the corner. 'Gimme a dime for the two?' he asked the whip seller, who fished up the coin and pointed to a barrel at his side that was already two-thirds full. In went the oats, while the driver's beasts looked on hungrily, and thus I became acquainted with another picturesque way of making a profit. The whip seller took about 100 per cent on the transaction, while the driver of course the dame was all velvet."

Said the Englishman who had stood planted in the snow for ten minutes staring at the Metropolitan tower, "What do you call it?"

The New Yorker said, "Metropolitan tower."

"I mean, what is your pet name for the clock?"

The New Yorker repeated a few choice epithets that had been applied to that clock by persons whose morning and midnight rest it had disturbed.

"Oh, I don't mean that, either," said the Englishman. "Don't you call it Old Ben or Old Bob, or old something or other as a mark of affection? No? Well, that is one phase of American character that I cannot understand. You seem utterly lacking in imagination in naming objects of general interest. Time after time a tower, a clock, a church, a tomb has been pointed out labeled with its proper name. But what is its nickname? I ask, and always the answer is the same. 'It has none.' Such indifference is unknown in our city. Why, if this clock were taken down it would be a great loss, and with a term of endearment before it had been up two days."

Just then the Metropolitan chimed got busy and a nervous New York man trudged past.

"There goes that damned clock again," he growled.

"Dear me!" said the Englishman.

New Yorkers are no worse off than citizens of some foreign capitals in regard to the postcard question, according to the experience of a man who has been getting picture cards from abroad.

"I have been getting picture cards from abroad," said the man, "and it happened to come just on the day I read the paragraph in THE SUN about the cards made abroad. Although they were from the French capital and I covered them with the name of the city, one of them had been made in Vienna and was stamped with the name and address of the manufacturer."

"Well," said the ultimate consumer to a busy clock dealer, "I suppose you are getting rich fast in this cold weather, and—"

"Not so fast that we have to hire any extra clerks to count the cash," said the clock dealer. "We sell more than what we had been doing and the longer time it takes to haul and the cost of extra horse-shoeing and all that there isn't any money in it. Take it from me the extra work at this time of year doesn't bring us any extra profits."

"Some persons whom you would expect to know something have less sense than babies," remarked one of the attendants at the poultry show recently. "During the show at least a dozen valuable birds died from stuff that kind-hearted folks had given them to eat."

"In the holiday season," you know, mothers and fathers take their kids to all sorts of places in amusement. I came to the poultry show stocked with peanuts and chocolate creams and fine candied fruits. They were delighted to get them, but they threw the birds that simply killed them."

"In one case when I told a stout person that it was wrong to feed the birds like that, he said the show was a success and was deeply insulted; and when he got very angry I had him put out of the place. He used to raise cattle in the West."

## NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mr. Charles Wyndham to Make Only Sixteen Appearances in This City.

It was decided yesterday that Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will appear in "The Mollusks" at the Empire Theatre this season for only twelve nights and four matinees. In view of the shortness of the season, the manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham, has broken his custom and will play both midweek and Saturday matinees.

The first rehearsal for Miss Ethel Barrymore in Sir A. W. Pinero's play "Mid-Channel" will be held next Monday. Charles Frohman has engaged Charles Dalton and H. Reeves Smith to appear with Miss Barrymore.

John T. Kelly was engaged yesterday to play in a leading comedy part in support of Miss Mabel Hite in "A Certain Party," the play of New York by Edward W. Townsend and Frank Ward O'Hellier, a district politician. The comedy will be seen in New York shortly.

At the New York Hippodrome to-night the 2,500th performance, coming from the day that the playhouse first opened its doors, will be given. The Hippodrome was thrown open to the public on April 12, 1895.

Thomas Thompson will appear at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday, January 31, in an original sketch, "Joshua Whitcomb," from his famous character in "The Old Homestead."

## G. B. SHAW TO WAIST STRIKERS

HAS A FLING AT "DELIGHTFUL MEDIEVAL AMERICA."

Adds It Is "Always in the Intimate Personal Confidence of the Strikers."

This in Response to Justice Olmsted's Alleged Remarks on the Bench.

The shirtwaist strikers appealed recently to George Bernard Shaw for help in characterizing the remarks which they say Justice Olmsted made in the Children's Court on December 30 when, according to published statements, the "op strike against God." Mrs. Elizabeth Dutcher of the Women's Trade Union League got Shaw's cable reply yesterday and a formal statement was issued forthwith saying:

The special edition of the New York Call which was issued last Wednesday realized many thousand dollars for the Ladies Waist Makers' Union. The news item which especially struck the editor's attention was in regard to a recent pronouncement by Justice Olmsted in the Children's Court. A shirtwaist striker appeared before him December 30 as a complainant against a strike breaker. The Judge asked the striker if he was working. "Not now," said the striker. "I know you are not working and are on strike. You are on strike against God and nature, whose prime law it is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. You are on strike against God and nature. The editors felt that to grapple with this man was indeed beyond their powers, and that there was only one person in this wide world who could adequately deal with the matter, so without more ado they indited and sent of the following telegram:

"Shaw, 10 Adelphi Terrace, London."

"Magistrate tells shirtwaist maker here he is on strike against God, whose prime law is that man should earn bread in sweat of brow. Please characterize. Reply, charges paid."

"ELIZABETH DUTCHER."

"Women's Trade Union League."

This morning came the following reply: "Women's Trade Union League, New York: Delightful, medieval America—always in the intimate personal confidence of the Almighty."

The committee appointed by the strikers to meet John Londrigan and Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Arbitration and define the strikers' ideas of the open and the closed shop, had a conference lasting several hours yesterday afternoon with the two would-be arbitrators at 144 East Twenty-eighth street. The only subject for discussion was to convince the members of the State board that it is utterly useless to continue its efforts, and apparently the fight is on to a finish. The strikers and their friends stand unanimously committed to the closed shop and the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers are equally committed to the open shop.

Miss Anne Morgan, accompanied by Mrs. Valesh, the spokeswoman for the strikers and those who are assisting them, attended the conference. Miss Morgan asked many questions of the strikers' committee, but did not take part in any discussion. She went away before the meeting was over without making any statement.

Chairman Londrigan said after the conference: "We found that the sentiment of the strikers for the closed shop in its most rigid sense is so strong that we cannot understand the employers' so unanimous sentiment of the open shop that we can do nothing. We have given up all attempts to make peace."

It was announced by Mrs. Valesh for the committees which are aiding the strikers that since the Christmas holidays began the treasury of the union has been running very low. Mrs. Valesh, it was stated, have offered to give for three weeks daily performances of "The Barrier" at the New Amsterdam theatre, the proceeds of which would be given to the strikers to be given to the strike fund. The performances are to begin on Monday. The committee said that hundreds of school teachers have volunteered to sell tickets.

## A NEW AMERICAN SOPRANO.

Jane Osborn Hannah Makes Her Debut at the Metropolitan.

"Tannhauser" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and it was heard by an audience of considerable size. The only new feature of the performance was the debut of Jane Osborn Hannah, who sang *Elisabeth*. It is always interesting to observe the demeanor of a Metropolitan audience in the presence of an unknown singer, especially one of American origin. The hesitating and noncommittal character of the applause is so encouraging. In the case of Mrs. Osborn Hannah the plaudits were sectional, some parts of the house maintaining a discreet reserve.

The new soprano was a youthful voice of excellent natural quality and great power for operatic purposes. Her singing last night was best in passages of smooth melody calling for a moderate volume of tone. Her voice, however, in her vibrato approached a tremolo. But this fault might have been due to the nervousness of a first appearance. In Mrs. Osborn Hannah's interpretation of *Elisabeth's* music there was nothing more meritorious than conventional routine, but she may have something more to show if not more eloquent, to disclose in some other role.

Carl Jörn sang *Tannhauser* for the first time this season. His impersonation of the erring knight familiar to this public is the other principal feature of the evening. The other principals in the case were Mme. Olivia (no longer Olive) Fremstad as Venus, Clarence Whitehall as Wolfram and Allan Hinkley as Landgrave Hermann. Mr. Hertz conducted the performance.

## "CLIMAX" INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Justice Newburger Says That Joe Weber Should Give an Accounting.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger granted yesterday the application of Walter N. Lawrence for a temporary injunction restraining Joe Weber, the theatrical manager, from disbursing the receipts of "The Climax" companies until an accounting is made.

Lawrence says that he had an agreement with Weber by which Lawrence was to receive 40 per cent of the profits of the companies. Lawrence says that Weber and his relatives "so contrived and managed the affairs of the corporation that the entire profits have been absorbed by Weber, his relatives and confidential employees."

Weber, denying the charge, said that he had received less than \$100,000 for services as manager, and that he was fully entitled to this sum.

Justice Newburger in granting the application said: "More than enough to characterize the conduct of the defendant, Joseph Weber, who appears to be the master mind, I am of the opinion that the plaintiff has made out a sufficient case to call upon him and the other defendants (Weber's brother, brother-in-law and a confidential employee) to render an accounting of their stewardship."

Henrietta Crossman Tanager Seriously Ill.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Miss Henrietta Crossman, the leading lady in "Eham," presented at the Stratton Theatre here last night, was taken suddenly ill after the performance and confined to her bed at a hotel here. She was forced to cancel her engagement at the Academy of Music in New York City, and is suffering from a severe attack of lumbago.

In order to facilitate the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. J. P. Howard

**Howard & Co.**

offer for a limited time, their magnificent stock of

**Diamond Jewelry, Pearl Necklaces—Antique and Modern Silver—Gold Jewelry**

**at a uniform reduction of 20%**

**Fifth Avenue and Forty-Seventh St.**

## JAMES W. GRIGGS DEAD.

He Was Serving His Seventh Term in Congress From Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The news of the death of Representative James W. Griggs at his home in Georgia was received in Washington with expressions of genuine sorrow by his colleagues, with whom he was exceedingly popular. Mr. Griggs, who was of a cheerful and jovial disposition, was almost as much at home among Republicans as among his colleagues of the minority, and this notwithstanding the fact that he had conducted two national campaigns for party control of the House of Representatives. As a raconteur he was among the best in the House.

As chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee in the 1904 and 1906 campaigns that Mr. Griggs became prominent as a national figure. It has been claimed that in each campaign he made a better showing for his party than any of the chairmen who immediately preceded or followed him. In 1904 Mr. Griggs had some difficulty in securing a victory over the Republicans, but he was among the best in the House.

Mr. Griggs, who was serving his seventh term, frequently participated in debate in the House. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and took part in the tariff discussions in the House last summer. In his early life Mr. Griggs ran a newspaper, and was also a school teacher. He graduated from Peabody Normal School in Nashville, Tenn., before coming to Congress where he was a prosecuting attorney and Circuit Judge. He was born in Lagrange, Ga., in March, 1841. He died at Dawson, where he lived, since 1885.

## WILLIAM C. POST DEAD.

Well Known in Connection With the Structural Iron Industry.

William C. Post, vice-president and treasurer of the structural iron firm of Post, McCord, and receiver at Atlantic City, his home was in Englewood, N. J., where the funeral will be held.

Mr. Post was 43 years old. He was graduated from Stevens Institute in 1880 and entered the employ of his father, who was then associated in business with William H. McCord. When the firm was merged with the American Bridge Company in 1900 he was promoted to the position of chief draughtsman. In January, 1904, Mr. Post retired from the American Bridge Company to become vice-president and treasurer of the newly organized Post & McCord Company.

Mr. Post was president of the Alumni Association of Stevens Institute of Technology, a member of the Bloomingdale Park Association, the Chelsea Plantation Club, the Carteret Club of Jersey City, the Jersey City Golf Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club and the Crescent Athletic Club.

## VETERAN CITY SERVANT DEAD.

William H. Class, 45 Years in the Building Department, Dies of Heart Trouble.

William H. Class, chief clerk of the Manhattan Building Department and one of the oldest members of the municipal civil service in length of service, having worked through forty-five years without a break in the same department, died suddenly of heart trouble at his residence, Graham Court, on Tuesday morning, having been taken ill with nervous dyspepsia, the product of long and arduous work. He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He had a responsible part in organizing the working force and he invented every one of the several hundreds of reports, memoranda and other forms now in use in Manhattan. His work was recognized by the city, and he was promoted to the position of chief clerk. He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

For years Mr. Class had full supervisory control of the clerical staff of the department, and when he went before the Civil Service Commission for promotion to the chief clerkship, offered by the city, he was elected to the position. He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

He was born in England and came to this country in 1865. He was employed by the Building Department under Mayor Opdyck's administration in 1864 when the headquarters was at 270 Broadway and the department was known as the bureau of survey and building inspection. The boy showed great aptitude for work, especially statistical tabulation, and was quickly advanced to the position of chief clerk.

## THE WONDERS OF PUBLICITY

ADVERTISING MAN NOMINATED PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

Why, He Said So Himself—Was Perfectly Able to Make Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler President Too—But He Died Leaving a Lot of Unfinished Business.

The dreams and fancies of William T. Manning, the press agent who started the boom of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in the fall of 1908, were told yesterday by former Deputy Assistant District Attorney A. J. Powers, who testified before Referee John G. Milburn in the suit of William F. Clark to recover \$20,000 from Mr. Chanler for services as head of the Chanler press bureau. Clark managed the press bureau for Manning, who is now dead.

Mr. Powers said that he is president of an engraving company, and that in the fall of 1908 he met Clark at 1 Broadway, where Manning had his booming headquarters. Manning wanted him to come and help the boom at \$50 a week. Powers didn't feel able to do that, but offered, however, to do what he could to help out. Manning said that he, Manning, was the man who had nominated Alton B. Parker for the Presidency, and that he had told this to Chanler's brother as follows:

"I told him I had prepared the way for Parker by my publicity work and had myself collected a very large sum of money from my friends, admirers and big Democrats. I explained to Chanler that I could easily elect him President if he would loan me the money to start with. I told him I could obtain a very large sum from Hill of the West."

A Chicago man, Manning said, had promised to contribute generously to the Chanler boom, providing there was "a good treasurer" to handle the money. Manning said to Powers: "I suggested Chanler's brother as treasurer, but he refused. Now I'm going to get Tim Sullivan to act, and I know he will contribute at least \$40,000 himself."

Powers took the job of doing the engraving work for Manning after hearing that there was plenty of money in sight.

Said he, he heard Manning say anything about Chanler's family promising to contribute to the boom. Mr. Powers said that Manning had told him that outside of the loan to start matters none of the family except William Astor Chanler would have to contribute a cent. He hoped to get William Astor Chanler to "contribute heavily."

Powers testified that relying on Manning's orders he got "some of the best cartoonists in the city" to draw cartoons favorable to the Chanler cause. There were 100 of these drawings, and Powers said the cartoonists himself.

After failing to get their bills paid by Manning, Powers testified, the creditors got together and went up to Albany to "Chanler," who was then Lieutenant Governor. The men who made the trip, according to Powers, were Henry Meyer, president of the Hamilton Press; Ben the Button Man, and himself. Powers said that the creditors were poor men, and that while they did not hold him legally responsible for the debts owed by Manning they thought he might be interested in the matter.

Mr. Powers said that the delegation went to Sidney Harris, Mr. Chanler's lawyer and friend. They talked the matter over with him, and he told them that Chanler's friends, he thought, would be willing to raise \$10,000 for the Manning creditors rather than have Mr. Chanler's name bandied about in the newspapers. The creditors were then as follows: Ben the Button Man, \$9,000 for campaign buttons; Hamilton Press, \$4,000; Marceau, photographer, \$1,000; Post & McCord, \$1,000; and the total with the salaries due to Manning's employees reached about \$37,000.

After receiving Mr. Harris's offer of \$10,000 the creditors had to work to pare down the bills. Mr. Powers said that \$2,000, Marceau's to \$1,500 and Powers shaved off about \$3,000. Finally by leaving out Manning's employees the company got the bill down to \$20,000, executing in return releases to Chanler, Manning and Harris.

Mr. Powers had heard that the Manning creditors had made an arrangement with Mr. Chanler, he thought that Mr. Chanler had sent checks to all the women employees of the press bureau.

## DEATH OF G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

Author and Former Secretary of State of New York.

Gilbert Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State of New York from 1870 to 1873, died yesterday in Yonkers. He was born in Monroe county, on June 23, 1831, the son of Sewell B. Scribner. After being graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio he read law with Daniel B. Taylor in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1856. His active practice terminated in 1868 when he entered the Legislature. A year later he became Secretary of State. Two years later he was elected to the office of Secretary of the New York Geographical Society. Some of the American Revolution, the Society of